

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 305.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

ARE GREATLY INJURED, ESPECIALLY IN A TRYING CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF HONGKONG, by allowing them to drop out of Tune; the great Tension caused by tightening up the strings again being exceedingly trying.

A Good Instrument will probably last Twice as long in Hongkong, if kept constantly in Tune.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having a thoroughly competent Tuner from BROADWOOD & SONS, keep Pianos in Tune and REPAIR at a MODERATE CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$813,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Lee Yat Lau, Esq.,
Lo Yeok Moon, Esq., Chu Chik Nung, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING AGENTS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£6,000,000. STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [40]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 14, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE,
CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from a Northern Collector to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1883, at Two P.M., at his

Sales Rooms, Foddar's Wharf,

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS,

&c., &c., &c.

The same having arrived in this Colony from the

North, being collected in Peking, Nanking,

and Kangsi Province, and

comprising:—

OLD FIVE-COLORED VASES and JARS,

OLD BLUE JARS, OLD BLACK JARS of the

MING PERIOD and the REIGNS of KONG

HI, YUNG CHENG, K'ING LUNG, OLD

SOOCHOW MING LACQUER-WARE, OLD

BRONZES, &c.

ALSO,

VERY FINE MODERN CHINESE POR-

CELAINS, JAMBOO CARVINGS, JADE

STONE, ORNAMENTS, SCROLLS,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the

Sale, and the Articles will be on view on

THURSDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

C. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [67]

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the

Undersigned at or before NOON of MON-

DAY, the 29th instant, for FIXING EAVES

GUTTERS to SEVERAL BUILDINGS in this

YARD, according to Specification and Conditions

which can be seen on Application to the NAVAL

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender

is reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES,
Officer Performing Storekeeper's Duties,
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [66]

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER

A SITUATION AS

OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address:—

M. E. G.

Care of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19]

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-

FOULING PAINT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS

1862 to 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE

AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000

IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5s. ON APPLICATION, 10s. ON ALLOT-

MENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED

UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS

INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's

Gate, London, S.W.

JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1,

Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.

ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas

Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill,

South Croydon.

HENRY THOMAS COLE, O.C. (late M.P.

for Penryn and Falmouth) Recorder of

Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of

Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, Lon-

don, W.

LOUIS GLASS, Esq. (Messrs. Guthrie & Co.,

Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101

Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.,

Merchants).

*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq. (Messrs. Guthrie &

Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co.,

Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Mer-

chants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock

Company, Singapore.

*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and

Shipowner, Singapore.

*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq. (Messrs.

W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents,

Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship

Company, Singapore.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADINES.
LADIES' CHEAP COSTUMES.
BROCADED SILKS.
MOIRE SILKS.
COLOURED SATINS.
PLUSH VELVETS.
COLOURED FLANNELS.
WHITE FLANNELS.
DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS.
TORCHON LACES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE
AND CREAM LACES.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS.
CHILDREN'S BQOTS AND SHOES IN
EVERY SIZE.
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES.
COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS.
&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

VERY CHOICE

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHE

OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS,

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT

OF

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,

VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

Just Opened

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,

PICKWICK PAPERS,

AND

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882.

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bon-

ham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High

Street.

Apply to

DE SOUZA & Co.,

or

ON THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [35]

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (6 ROOMS), Robinson Road,

also A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)

in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES

have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate

possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[434]

Amusements.

THE
HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CORPS.

FIRST PERFORMANCE
OF 1883.

ON

TUESDAY,

THE 23RD INSTANT,

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR

DRAMATIC CORPS

WILL GIVE

A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE

OF

ROBERTSON'S COMEDY

"S C H O O L,"

FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A FUND FOR

SOME MUCH NEEDED

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS

IN

THE CITY HALL THEATRE.

A Subscription List for Donations and for

Tickets is being circulated, and vouchers for

Tickets can only be obtained by Subscribing to

the List or applying by Letter to the Undersigned.

Price of Tickets.....\$3.60 Each.

Donations to the Fund will also be thankfully

received.

A. P. STOKES,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
8, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1883. [58]

NOTICE.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

MR. J. P

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL
SELECTED STOCK OF
FANCY CHRISTMAS
GOODS,COMPRISING—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S
PERFUMES.

&C., &C., &C.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
PERFUMERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whist the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

We have seldom perused a greater farrago of contemptible drivel—even in the old established newspapers of this extraordinary Colony—than the thing which serves for a leading article in last night's *China Mail*. The impossibility of extracting blood from a stone has long been recognised, so, on the same principle, no one ever expects from a newspaper of the class of our evening contemporary anything approaching ordinary intelligence, or even common sense. And yet the last named attribute is not particularly rare; it does not ask an impossible chess board, but, as an American writer puts it, takes the one before it and plays the game. But the thing which serves as an article in the feeble organ of lower Wyndham Street is not merely devoid of ordinary intelligence, and altogether lacking in common sense; it is false in principle, inaccurate in statement, illogical in argument, ungrammatical in diction, sycophantic in tone and intention, and, taken all in all, a crying disgrace to a so-called representative of public opinion which pretends to be impartial, honest, and independent. We have no intention of trying to wear our erring evening print from its crooked ways, nor would it be worth while to preach doctrines of decency and self respect to the anonymous scribbler who apparently imagines he hits the foreign public taste whilst at the same time hoodwinking and concealing the Chinese, by vulgar misrepresentations of matters which are within the ken of all, and spiteful and scurrilous abuse of Governor HENNESSY. It would be a much easier task to endow a fool with intellect than to persuade him that he possessed neither intellect, truth, or decency.

The thing which serves the purpose of a leading article in the *China Mail* of last night deals with a Chinese deputation which waited upon the Administrator at Government House on Monday. For years past this honourable journal has been persistently scoffing and sneering not only at Chinese deputations, petitions, claims and rights, but has never lost an opportunity of insulting, reviling and misrepresenting the Chinese themselves. The *China Mail*'s scandalously false statements concerning Governor HENNESSY were invariably indirect attacks on the Chinese community of Hongkong. All these things must be so well known to the Chinese residents of the Colony that it would be a work of supererogation to deal at length with them here.

The *China Mail* has suddenly changed its front, and in the most bare-faced manner possible become the advocate of and apologist for a system it has for years virulently condemned. Chinese deputations, petitions and addresses to Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY were it seems, "got up at the bidding of the Head of the Government." "Petition-signing and deputation-making" when the occupant of Government House was a gentleman who held the *China Mail* and all its belongings in most profound contempt, "were not only reduced to a mockery, but they became a scandal and disgrace." But, says our contemporary—"The deputation to Mr. MARSH yesterday, however, was of a purely voluntary character; and, notwithstanding this fact, it assumed an importance, as to influence, numbers, and respectability, far superior to anything that has hitherto been seen here." As we intend devoting special attention in an early issue to this most recent of Chinese deputations, we need only state here that it was composed of the very self same gentlemen, who bore a prominent part in proceedings a few months back, which the *China Mail* asserts were a mockery, a scandal and disgrace. The fact that Mr. MARSH and not Governor HENNESSY received these Chinese petitioners would, according to our contemporary, appear to have had the extraordinary effect of changing "a mockery, scandal and disgrace" into a most respectable, respectable and praiseworthy proceeding. We are not informed by the inspired oracle of the *Mail* how this wonderful transformation was effected; but then accuracy and intelligence are mere matters of detail which are considered of no importance whatever in the editorial *Janctum* of our contemporary.

There are two considerations which appear to us, says the *Mail*, to stand out very prominently in this representation to Mr. MARSH. One is this, that the confidence felt by the Chinese community in the present Head of the Government (H. E. Administrator MARSH) is thorough and unlimited. They have known Mr. MARSH for several years as an official of the true type—honest, straightforward, of unswerving integrity, modest and courteous. There can be no doubt but that the shrewd Chinese merchants are now fully alive to the fact that an administration of quiet, honest work has displaced one of chicanery and hollow promises; and they also are doubtless perfectly well aware that the present state of things commands the entire approval of the authorities at Home, while the former regime has not found favour in the eyes of the Secretary of State. We have no wish to make Mr. MARSH feel uncomfortable by commenting on this indecent "buttering." We rather pity His Excellency at being subjected to such nauseous doses of *China Mail* toadyism, believing that, whatever differences may have existed between the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. MARSH has too much gentlemanly feeling and manliness—the true spirit of fair-play—to approve of what he must know is merely intended as a gross attack on his absent chief—an attack based on falsehood and evidently prompted by self interest. His Excellency has the reputation of being a keen hand at diplomacy, so we might suggest that an invitation to dinner and a hint that all this boot-licking is anything but agreeable, would work wonders with this gutter scribe, whose ideas of decency are so grossly outrageous. A too confirmed and unscrupulous partisanship in politics is frequently exceedingly inconvenient. Ill bred flatterers are the worst of all bores. If the *Mail* continues in its present course it can hardly be a matter for surprise if people who are blessed with reasoning powers begin to believe that it is really "inspired" from Government House. We shall be the last to suggest that there is any truth in those words of Aleyen:

Money and men a mutual falsehood throw—
Men make false money, money makes men so.

Another matter, says the *Referee* of the 4th ulto, in dealing with the "Topics of the Week," which may be taken to possess much general interest is Mr. HANNAY's action for libel against the *Standard* newspaper, and also against a business firm which chose, in a letter published in the *Standard*, to comment upon one of Mr. HANNAY's judgments. The fact that other newspapers have not regarded the action as possessed of much importance has no effect whatever upon our statement, or on the belief out of which it grows. A celebrated wit who, after sleeping in a well-populated bed, said that if the "insects" had but been unanimous they could have carried him down stairs, might almost have been referring to that powerful institution the newspaper Press of England. Unanimous; it might be a thousand times more powerful than it is now. But it never was, is not, and never will be unanimous simply because every newspaper hates its neighbours and rivals with undying hatred, and

is terribly afraid of doing anything which may be to their benefit or advantage. Thus it will be seen that the comparison between newspapers and the nameless "insects" of the wit has something in it besides its reference to their unanimity. The extraordinary action taken by Mr. HANNAY is of vital importance to newspapers, and yet it would be easy enough to number those which have dared say one word about it. Mr. HANNAY, who is well known as a metropolitan police magistrate, took exception to an opinion expressed by the *Standard* about one of his convictions. Also he took exception to a letter published in the same paper and brought his actions for libel accordingly. There is no necessity for us to recapitulate the circumstances of either action. It will be sufficient to point out that the *Standard* has a reputation for fair play and impartiality second to that of no daily paper in London, and that there was not the slightest suggestion of malice in what was said by it or in the letter which was published in its columns from those who were subsequently made its co-defendants. The otherwise thoughtful so constantly boast about the freedom of the English Press, and the boast is so constantly taken up, like many another of our insular boasts, by those who know nothing whatever about the Press, its constitution, or its difficulties, that such an action as that brought by Mr. HANNAY should have overwhelmed all believers in the Press's freedom—should have overwhelmed the Press itself with astonishment, not to say indignation. If so important, so respectable, so well conducted, and so temperate a paper as the *Standard* cannot comment upon the action of a stipendiary magistrate, and cannot publish a letter upon the subject, without being liable to an action at law, then the sooner the freedom of the Press bubble is burst the better will it be for the understanding of the nation. A British jury, while acquitting both defendants of anything like feeling or malice, could not be got out of the box without voting away some money. It is notorious that the British juror considers it his bounden duty to be generous with the money of other people. Still the solatium awarded Mr. HANNAY was but small—five pounds in each instance. To one constituted as he is, the ten pounds must have come like balm upon his wounded sensibilities. His satisfaction must, though, have been somewhat checked when Mr. Justice LOVELL decided that each side must pay its own costs. It is fair to suppose, after a three days' trial with such counsel as were employed, that for every pound of the ten pounds awarded Mr. HANNAY he must have had to pay something like a hundred. There is some consolation in lawyers' bills after all, if by means of them the intensely litigious are made to feel that even success is not without its pains and penalties.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SAYS the *Daily Telegraph*—In the "Table Talk" of Samuel Rogers, banker and poet, it is stated that the Hero of Waterloo made no secret of his opinion that when the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth concerning his achievements came to be known "a good many statues would have to be taken down." The publications, however, of the Wellington Despatches and Correspondence has not as yet led to any propositions of an iconoclastic nature; indeed, the only statue belonging to the Wellington epoch which it has been suggested to disestablish is that of the equestrian effigy of the illustrious Duke himself from his "bad eminence" on the summit of Decimus Burton's arch. They order things differently in France; it is possible that since the Second Restoration of the Bourbons at least a hundred statues and busts of the Eighteenth Louis, the Tenth Charles, the Duke of Berry, the Duke of Angoulême, Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, and the Third Napoleon have altogether disappeared from public ken; but their evanishment has taken place, quietly, without scandal or fracas. The effigy last deposited from its pedestal has it is true, been taken down with somewhat embarrassing publicity. The statue of Louis XIV. in the Place Royale at Caen has been removed to a lower site by order of the Municipal Council of that town—ostensibly as a protest against the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The statue was erected in 1827, just at the time when Charles X. was doing his very best to pull down the fabric of the French Monarchy on his own head. Zealously aided by MM. de Polignac and Peyronnet, the last King of France and Navarre amply succeeded in his suicidal project, and by modern Frenchmen his political collapse only is remembered, while his individuality is contemptuously forgotten. "It is not so with Louis XIV. He was no doubt a despotic, ambitious, selfish, and profligate Monarch; but still he was 'Le Roi Soleil.' Turenne and Villars, Jean Bart and Duquesne were his captains by sea and land; Colbert was his Minister; Bossuet and Fénelon his preachers; Lebrun and Lesueur his painters; Corneille and Racine his dramatists. He was the admirer of Boileau and the friend of Molière. The petty political spite of a Norman town may cast down the statue of the Grand Monarque; but the Palace of Versailles, the Place des Victoires, and the great Arch of the Porte St. Martin must be raised to the ground before Louis XIV. is forgotten by Frenchmen. Englishmen, indeed, might be very glad to forget him; not so the Sovereigns, whose generals, Marsh-borough beat so soundly at Blenheim and every where else, but as the King of whom Charles II. was the tool and the pensioner.

AFTER a good deal of newspaper chatter the three quarter mile race between W. G. George of Worcester, and L. E. Myers of the Manhattan Athletic Club, was arranged to take place at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Thursday, November 30th, and accordingly came off on that date. The running track was very heavy owing to a fall of snow. The English champion raced away with the lead, made the whole of the running, and won easily by 10 yards in 3 min. 10 seconds. Myers' full time was 3 min. 13 seconds. George has thus won two out of the three events, only suffering defeat in the half mile.

THE United States boasts few mansions possessing an equal historic interest with that of the Murat Mansion at Tallahassee, Florida, which has recently been destroyed. For many years it was the home of Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, eldest son of the first Napoleon's favourite, Joachim Murat, King of Naples, who, after his father's death in 1821, emigrated to the United States. The Prince settled in Florida, married a grand-niece of George Washington, and, dismissing European politics from his mind, devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and wrote several essays on the institutions of America. Shortly after taking up his abode in Florida, he occupied the mansion near the capital of the State, which ever after bore his name, and there he lived a life of quiet dignity until his death, which occurred on the 15th of April, 1874. After the death of his widow the estate was purchased by Mr. G. W. Bloxham, a prominent citizen of Florida. A few months ago a fire alarm was sounded in the night and it was discovered that the interesting old mansion was in flames. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to save it, it was completely destroyed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last night's performance of Pedrotti's comic opera "Tutti in Maschera" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, was exceptionally successful. The work is by no means a grand one, and the music is the reverse of attractive, leaving the opera to rely for success on several humorously drawn characters, and carefully devised scenes. The demands made upon the vocal powers of the various artists in the cast are not excessive nor beyond the abilities of last night's performers, and amongst them are historically acceptable they had no difficulty in making the entire representation a generally effective one.

The principal incidents of "Tutti in Maschera" are taken by M. M. Marcello from a play of Goldoni's, the scene being laid in Venice about the year 1780. The scene opens in a *café* where a party of citizens are subjecting to very harsh criticism, the performance of a new opera, which has been recently produced. The whole of the artists engaged are severely handled by these self appointed critics; but the *maestro*, Don Gregorio, is treated worst of all, his knowledge of music even being called into question. In the midst of the argument, Don Gregorio enters the *café*, and in answer to the jeers of the company throws the whole blame of the failure on the singers, the chorus, and the orchestra, all of whom, he roundly asserts, are in league against him. After singing his own praises, the worthy *maestro* creates his intention, since his own country will not acknowledge his genius, of organising an opera troupe for a rich Turkish merchant, who proposes to establish the opera in Damascus. This excites the laughter of the citizens, who ridicule both his pretensions as an *Impresario* and his ability as a composer, to which he retorts that all the opera houses of Italy will soon be compelled to close after the departure of their greatest musical genius to the appreciative Turks. This terminates the first act and the rest of the opera is devoted to intrigues connected with, and incident to, the formation of the proposed opera troupe for Damascus. 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withstanding between that disease and rheumatism. The pains in cases of angina pectoris vary in intensity and in character, and in intercostal rheumatism the pains vary in severity only. It is not certainly known what are the causes of angina pectoris. Disease of the heart may or may not be found after death from angina pectoris. There are vessels in the heart called coronary vessels. At the post mortem examination these vessels were not cut up in his presence. From his observation of them they were normal. He saw no signs of ossification in them.

Pressed by Mr. Francis to state positively whether there were any signs of ossification in these vessels; witness replied that without having seen them opened he could positively state there were no such signs.

Where disease of the lungs is very slight it might escape notice, but in the present case, where lung disease existed to such an extent, no competent person would fail to recognize it, and there are no causes which would prevent such recognition. Severe bronchitis would not prevent its being diagnosed. He does not think that it would be stated in any medical authority that serious lung disease could fall to be discovered. He does not think what is intended to be conveyed by the expression "bronchial phthisis." Nothing in the case of the deceased would have prevented the discovery of lung disease. If death resulted from disease of the heart, the cavities of the heart would contain blood in equal quantities. Independent of the other statements made he would say in the case of Captain Lee that there was more blood in the right side of the heart than in the left. There was no special examination made of the small arteries surrounding the heart. The cause of pain of the heart from over distension is not generally known. He agrees with the statements made that amyloid causes a flushing of the face, fullness, and a bursting sensation in the head, which might be the result of rush of blood to the head. Witness wished to add to his evidence that there were very great differences in the samples of nitrite of amyloid to be obtained at Druggists' shops, some of them containing a small percentage of amyloid nitrite and others containing a much larger percentage, which would seriously affect the administration of the drug.

In reply to the Coroner witness stated that if death had resulted from chloral it might have been possible to trace it from the state of the stomach.

Arthur Jackson was called on by the Coroner and added to his former evidence that a woman came on board the *Yangtze* about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and remained until about 7.30 or 7.45. The woman came into the saloon and said, "Captain Lee, I heard you were sick and have called to see you. Witness remained in the saloon the whole of the time the woman was there and saw her go on deck."

Mr. Francis then asked permission to cross-examine Mr. Jackson on his evidence generally. His Worship refused the permission *pro tem*. The enquiry was then adjourned till 2.30.

Examination resumed.

Ho Ayew, boy who had deceased Captain Lee, stated that he remembered the evening of December 30th. Dinner was served at six o'clock that evening. Captain Lee and the chief officer of the *Chi-yuen* were present. The captain drank one glass of port and one glass of port wine during dinner. Dinner was finished by about a quarter past seven. Witness then removed the things. Dinner was served in the saloon and not in the captain's cabin. He did not afterwards see the captain until about 10 o'clock, when the captain called him to ask for a glass of port wine. He got a glass for the captain and also for the chief officer. About 11 o'clock the captain called him to get some hot water. He did not again see the captain until about 12.30. He heard him coughing in his cabin; he only coughed twice. The captain then went to the W.C. and remained there some six or seven minutes. While the captain was in the W.C. witness heard him spitting. On leaving the W.C. the captain returned to his cabin, and about ten minutes afterwards called him and ordered him to put out the light and close the door. The captain was then lying on his bed, and had on a flannel jacket and drawers; his other clothes were lying on a sofa. Witness did as he was ordered and did not again see the captain until morning. The captain appeared quite well when witness last saw him. Witness meant by spitting that the captain was vomiting, not as if from his stomach but from his throat. He could not see the captain's cabin from his sleeping place, and he recollects there after leaving the cabin and went to sleep and did not wake until about six o'clock. The clothes the captain had on were the usual things he wore in bed. His boots were off but he had his socks on. He was lying down on his back without any covering over him, and had a handkerchief in his hand. There was nothing on the table at the time he left the cabin, but on going in next morning there was a sherry glass there, with something in it like water. The glasses are kept in the saloon. The captain did not keep a glass in his cabin.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

There was a large attendance at the race-course this morning, nearly the whole of the prominent supporters of racing in the colony, including several of the Stewards, being present. Proceedings generally were of a more than usually exciting character, a lot of fairly fast galloping being indulged in. An interesting feature of the morning's work was the measuring of the griffin and other strangers to Hongkong. Mr. Coxon manipulating the standard with his usual care and patience, whilst Mr. Sassoon saw that all was in order, and had charge of the official records.

The first points on the course were Mr. Paul's pair of celebrities Sunlight and Shamrock, ridden by the "Toad" and "Horse" respectively. Starting at the mile post they went off at a fast pace covering the first quarter in 32 seconds, the bay with a slight advantage although doubtless carrying the heavier burden. Ascending the hill they were strictly level and the half mile post was passed in 62.45th. Still keeping up high pressure, in close company the pair shot down the decline to the village and rounded the turn for home in 1.39 from the start. Approaching the distance Sunlight was beaten, and the "Horse" had to pull the brown back to his stable companion. Easing up towards the finish the winning post was passed in 2.15 for the full mile, a very excellent performance considering the state of the course.

An interesting "pow" was that between Wild Dash, ridden by Mr. Hutchings, and Blunder Blas with "School" in the pigskin. The pair kept close company for six furlongs (time 1.44) when "Blunder" commenced to roll about and although greatly favored in the weights could make no show with Mr. Kerfoot's crack, and was easily beaten a couple of lengths in 2.21. Dauntless, Dragic Bower, and Darley "pow" over the Valley Stakes distance, the big dun making an exhibition of the black and grey in 1.46.2th. Honorable galloped a mile and a half, finishing full of running in 2.21. Precursor (with "Horse") up went a strong gallop with Mr. Paul's white and grey Derby griffin, the latter ridden by Mr. Nickels, the champion canting

alongside his companions at the finish. I noticed, however, that both these griffins moved in excellent form, the little white especially laying himself down to his work like a race horse.

Highland Fling was sent a steady canter by himself, and moved in good form. Mr. Tasman's team all galloped at a slow pace. That handsome pony Helios pleased me very much indeed by his grand action, and I should say there is a great future before this promising-racer. Wild Wait was trotting on the training track. I may be wrong, but it struck me that this animal was slightly amiss. The racing-like Rose galloped by himself, and in very poor form. Mr. Nickels will, unless I am greatly mistaken, have a vast deal of trouble in bringing the dark chestnut back to the brilliant form of his griffin days.

Allegro went a medium pace gallop in good form. Mr. Paul's brown griffin and Mr. Sassoon's bay subscription pony were sent a mile at a fair pace. Both galloped in good form for about six furlongs when the bay commenced to hang out signals of distress, finishing in feeble style, and in slow time—last three quarters 1.57, 2.5th. Scotch Reel and Ghillie Callum galloped a similar distance, starting a few lengths in front of the above named pair, at a much slower pace. Mr. Paul's ponies passed the last named at the three quarters post but were caught up again or entering the straight, Mr. Gordon's pair leading past the winning post by several lengths. Salamannar, ridden by Mr. Hutchings, covered a mile at an easy pace, going in good form in 2.23 2.5th. The crack Derby griffin Filbert made his re-appearance on the course, and was indulged with a short bout of trotting exercise.

Amongst the subscription griffins I noticed the Ewo ponies galloping, also Silverstreak, Mr. Sydney's pair, Gold Mohr, Domino Noir, Malcrando, and several others. Mr. Lewis' ponies did nothing worthy of special note. In a mile and a half gallop Northmark easily disposed of Tempest, but the "rabbit-pony" ran well for a mile and only failed to stay home through lack of condition. The times for this performance were 54.1.28th—1.51—2.13—2.26—3.24.5th and 3.39. Montezuma galloped a mile at half speed in 2.29, moving rather stiffly at first, but warming up to his work after going a short distance, and sweeping along like a race horse of the highest class. The subscription griffin Bothwell and Second Violin went separately a mile steadily, the time in each instance being the same—2.29. Gang Forward also went at a steady pace, and observed the Banker's drake grey pouncing half a mile at his best pace. Tajmahal trotted in good style, and appears quite sound.

The steeplechase practice was not a success this morning. Heather Bell took the jumps in his usual clever style, but nothing would induce the rogue Strathisla to face either of the obstacles. A fair number of the ponies were measured, including Wild Dash, Filbert, Dutch Oven, Highland Fling, Ghillie Callum, Pizzicato Allegro, Scotch Reel, and several others. Wild Dash measured as in Shanghai 13.3—and Filbert and Dutch Oven were also both registered at the "highest possible."

A powerful team of racers arrived from Shanghai last night by the steamer *Fookiang* to represent the joint interests of Mr. St. Andrew and Mr. John Peel. In addition to three promising griffins the "blue and silver" banner of the princely house will be borne by Driving Cloud, Merry Monk, Red Robin, Bandsman, and the Northern "crack" Shell.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1883.

THE DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE "JOHN D. BREWER" AT WHAMPOA.

The following judgment has been given by Mr. Charles Seymour, Consul for the United States at Canton, in the above named case:—

Testimony having been heard on behalf of complainants, Walter L. Josselyn, Master, and Dennison P. Moore, first mate, and of the accused, Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands, seamen, all of the American barque *John D. Brewer* (of Boston, Massachusetts), and now moored at Whampoa, the port of Canton, China, after a long and tedious hearing, the following facts were elicited; and on them is based the judgment of this Court.

The barque *John D. Brewer*, of Boston, Massachusetts, sailed on the first day of May last, from the Port of New York, and arrived at the port of Shanghai, China, August 17th 1882; and after going to Foochow, and returning to Shanghai, arrived at Whampoa, November 24th 1882, via Hongkong; and is still moored at Whampoa, awaiting cargo. Alfred Johansen, one of the seamen of the barque, having shipped at Shanghai. Harry Rolands, another of the accused seamen, is a Russian, having shipped at New York. Both Johansen and Rolands were summoned to appear in this Court on Monday December 4th 1882, and did so appear, for trial, on, and to make answer to, charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, and complaints made by the master, Walter L. Josselyn, and the first mate, Dennison P. Moore, of the barque *John D. Brewer*, to the United States Consul, at Canton.

The accused and accusers have, throughout the trial, both at this Consulate and at the Hospital, been brought face to face; and all concerned have had the fullest opportunity to examine witnesses on both sides. The testimony is clear and positive that on Thursday, November 30th, 1882, in the absence of the master, Walter L. Josselyn, at Hongkong, on ship's business, the crew combined in obtaining possession of the barque, and causing the master and first mate to be confined to their quarters, and rendering several of the seamen of the barque unfit for their duties and service; some of whom became objects of discipline, correction, and attention, by the chief officer of the barque, Dennison P. Moore.

One of the seamen thus intoxicated and unfit for duty was Alfred Johansen, one of the accused in this trial. Another of the crew who shared in causing the crew to be brought into the ship, in violation of shipping articles and rules of the officers of the barque was Harry Rolands, one of the accused, who did not imbibe so freely of the liquor as to become intoxicated, because he discovered it was very bad liquor. Johansen, according to the testimony of all of the witnesses, became exceedingly violent, and had a prolonged struggle with the first mate; who, in self defence, inflicted a severe blow upon Johansen's head with an iron belaying-pin; and subsequently Johansen pursued the first mate with a sheath-knife, which was finally surrendered to the Harbour Master of Whampoa, Henry Eldridge; who went aboard the barque in response to calls for help, and rescued the first mate, whose life was in peril.

The first mate, although armed with a revolver, took refuge upon the top of the "cabin-house," to avoid Johansen, and to avert the act of shooting Johansen in self defence. The terms in which Johansen, finally, was placed, were brought from the cabin to the deck, by the daughter of the Captain of the barque, whose family were on board the ship, and taken for safety, ashore to the Harbour Master's residence;

where they remained until the return of Captain Josselyn, on Saturday, December 8th 1882.

The Harbour Master testifies, that, during his experience of twenty four years in connection with sea-going vessels, he never witnessed a worse condition of affairs on a ship; which he describes as having been, at the time of his arrival on board the barque *John D. Brewer*, gross misconduct, violence, and insubordination, bordering on mutiny. During these scenes of turbulence and violence, Rolands offered no assistance in restoring order and authority of the officer in charge of the ship; but, on the contrary, by his acts and demeanor, while sharpening a sheath-knife, and going to portions of the ship to which he did not belong, encouraged the violence and enraged Johansen to proceed, without notice, and in a most unbecoming manner, assist the officers of the ship to restore order and tranquility; but finally went forward to his proper place in the ship, under the orders of the wife of Captain Josselyn. Her presence of mind and noble courage enabled her to assist in restoring rightful authority over the ship. The testimony of Johansen, implicating the second mate of the barque, led to the trial of that officer, named Henry Doucet, (a British subject, and native of Nova Scotia), who was honorably acquitted. The testimony of Dr. John G. Kerr, superintendent of the Hospital in which Johansen has been under treatment for the fortnight, establishes the fact that he is able to leave the Hospital; and has sustained no permanent injury.

The penalties prescribed in the United States statutes for acts of violence by seamen against officers of a ship, and for insubordination, are of greater severity than the circumstances of the present case demand; for it must be stated, in truth and verity, that evidence is not wanting to establish the fact that the conduct of the accused, as advised and censurable roughness and harshness toward sailors subject to his command; and, therefore, while no one can justify retaliation on the part of seamen for the misconduct of their officers, who are alike amenable to the laws; I shall, in mitigation of the punishments and penalties provided in the statutes for acts of the nature involved in the disturbance that rendered this investigation necessary; and, also, in consideration of the severe injury received by Johansen at the hands of the crew, and of the barque, reduce the penalties and punishments for the acts of the accused to the lowest possible degree consistent with my sense of duty in administering justice, as Consul of the United States of America, acting judicially, in the matter under consideration.

Having heard and tried the complaints filed by Walter L. Josselyn and Dennison P. Moore against Alfred Johansen and Harry Rolands, the judgment of this Court is that Alfred Johansen, being guilty of violation of the shipping articles; and also guilty of gross misconduct, drunkenness, violence, and insubordination; is and shall be discharged from further service on said barque; and shall, for the term of sixty days, commencing from the date of his arrival at Whampoa, be confined in the British jail at Whampoa, under the judgment of this Court; and that Harry Rolands, being guilty of gross misconduct, in not assisting to maintain good order on said barque; but, on the contrary, stimulating Johansen to turbulence, by appearing on deck with a sheath-knife in hand; is and shall be discharged from further service on said barque, with forfeiture of balance due him by the ship, and its owners for wages, and also of and for extra wages.

THE NEW AMERICAN TONNAGE LAW.

An Act to provide for deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 153 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by inserting before the last paragraph thereof the following words:

"That from the gross tonnage of every vessel of the United States there shall be deducted the tonnage of the spaces or compartments occupied by or appropriated to the use of the crew of the vessel, but the deduction for crew space shall not in any case exceed five per centum of the gross tonnage. And in every such vessel propelled by steam or other power, except the engine room, the tonnage of such space shall be deducted from the gross tonnage of the vessel of the space or spaces actually occupied by or required to be inclosed for the proper working of the boilers and machinery, including the shaft-trunk or alley in screw steamers, with the addition in the case of vessels propelled with paddle-wheels of fifty per centum, and in the case of vessels propelled by screws of seventy-five per centum of the tonnage of such space, but in no case shall the deductions from the gross tonnage exceed four per centum of such tonnage; and the proper deductions from the gross tonnage having been made, the remainder shall be deemed the net or register tonnage of such vessels. That the register or other official certificates of the tonnage or nationality of a vessel of the United States in addition to what is now required by law to be expressed therein, shall state separately the deductions made from the gross tonnage, and shall also state the net or register tonnage of the vessel. But the outstanding register or enrollment of vessels of the United States shall not be rendered void by the addition of such new statement of her tonnage unless voluntarily surrendered, but the same may be added to the outstanding document, or by an appendix thereto, with a certificate of a Collector of Customs that the original estimate of tonnage is amended."

Section 2.—That Section 4,154 of the Revised Statutes be and hereby is repealed, and instead thereof the following is substituted, to-wit: Section 4,154.—Whenever a vessel is applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for tonnage of the vessel of the United States have been substantially adopted by the Government of any foreign country, he may direct that the vessels of such foreign country be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of register or other national papers, and thereupon it shall not be necessary for such vessel to be re-measured at any port in the United States; and when it shall be necessary to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel not a vessel of the United States, the said tonnage shall be ascertained in the manner provided by law for the measurement of vessels of the United States.

Section 3.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make all needful regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and he shall establish and promulgate a proper scale of fees to be paid for the re-measurement of the spaces to be deducted from the gross tonnage of a vessel on the basis of the last sentence of Section 4,156 of the Revised Statutes, beginning with the words "But the charge of the measurement;" (Approved August 5th, 1882).

Under the first section of this Act, Collectors of Customs will have their measurers ascertain the tonnage or cubic capacity of the excepted spaces in tons and fractions of tons, with the addition of percentage fixed, which cubic capacity shall be deducted from the gross tonnage, as provided in the enrollment and license or other paper of the vessel. The deduction and the net result will then be entered upon the marine documents, if possible on the face, below the tonnage space, viz:—

Deductions made under Act of August 5th, 1882:—

Net tonnage tons.

And this entry must be certified by the signature and seal of the Collector or chief officer of customs.

The excepted spaces will not be divided into sections, but each space will be admeasured as a whole; and the charge for such admeasurement and certifying the result will be \$1.50 for each space excepted, i.e., for the crew space, the space occupied by the boilers and machinery, and the space occupied by the shaft-trunk or alley; but no charge will be made for inserting and certifying the deductions upon the marine documents. Tonnage will hereafter be collected only on the net tonnage as expressed in the marine documents.

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

The above law will cause a material reduction in the revenues of this country, from the fact that foreign vessels are to pay only on their net tonnage the same as those of the United States. If this act was passed for the protection of home interests, it certainly is in keeping with similar ridiculous laws on our National Statute Book, and another illustration of "how not to do it." That this act will benefit the owners of ship property, no one will deny. Of the thirteen vessels in the following table, selected at random, there is a deduction of 7,519 tons; or an average of nearly 33 per cent, steamers receiving the greatest benefit.

On this 7,519 tons, there is a loss to the revenue of 30 cents per ton for tonnage tax, of 4 cents per ton inward and outward for pilotage, while the State Harbor Fund is the greatest sufferer in the decreased wharfage receipts.

Name.	Gross Tonnage.	Deductions.	Net Tonnage.
Steamer <i>City of Tokio</i>	5080	1951	3129
Steamer <i>City of Rio de Janeiro</i>	3148	1273	1875
Steamer <i>Queen of the Pacific</i>	3128	1026	2102
Steamer <i>State of California</i>	2156	1060	1096
Steamer <i>Shanghai</i>	2155	709	1446
Steamer <i>W. W. Elder</i>	1710	485	1225
Steamer <i>Cuba Rica</i>	1457	631	826
Ship <i>Valley Forge</i>	1186	33	1153
Ship <i>Charles Clark</i>	754	23	731
Bank <i>L. L. Polignac</i>	642	31	611
Steamer <i>Admiral</i>	491	951	200
Barquette <i>Discovery</i>	118	15	103
Schooner <i>Eve</i>	277	14	263

—S. F. Market Review.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 17th.

The Shire Line steamer *Flintshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

The N. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Albat* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia* left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun* left Sydney on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

The steamship *Maath* (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.'s line) left Sydney for Hongkong on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 9th proximo.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Brown* will sail from Sydney on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 15th proximo.

Intimations.

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E. B.,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [9]

NOTICE.

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N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

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EMILE PFANKUCHEN,
Manager.

Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

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WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

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BRACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS.

BY
BREVET LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PALMER.

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Intimations.

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LIST OF NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS
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Experiences of a Barrister's Life.....Sergeant Hallant.

Memories of Old Friends.....Caroline Fox.
Denise.....Author of Mademoiselle Mori.
His Great Rêverence (2 parts).....F. du Boisgobey.
Rachel Conway.....Margaret Veley.
Heartcase (2 parts).....Miss Yonge.
Mabel's Progress.....Author of Sacristan's Household.
Scottish Chiefs (2 parts).....Miss Porter.
Spinosa.....H. Auerbach.
Quisiana.....F. Spielhagen.
Bridgeway Hall.....Washington Irving.
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The A. Reciter.....Edited by A. H. Miles.
Old Christmas.....Washington Irving.
Life of Doctor Livingstone.....50 Illustrations.
Gulliver's Travels.....50 Illustrations.
Barriers Burned Away.....E. P. Roe.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.....40 Illustrations.
Ministering Children.....Miss Charlesworth.
White's Natural History of Selborne.....160 Illustrations.
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Nicholas Nickleby.....Charles Dickens.
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Uarda.....Georg Ebers.
Im Paradiese.....Paul Heyse.
Nena Sahib.....J. Retcliffe.
Der Kaiser.....Georg Ebers.
Die Fürst von Montenegro.....Winterfeld.
Brigitte.....Auerbach.
Quisiana.....Spielhagen.
Des Casars Ende.....Spielhagen.
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KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [559]

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

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Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459]

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The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will, without fail, arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

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RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12]

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